

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 38/21, 31/70, 31/195 // (A61K 38/21, 31:195) (A61K 31/70, 31:195)		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/04280
			(43) International Publication Date: 5 February 1998 (05.02.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/HU97/00035		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 3 July 1997 (03.07.97)			
(30) Priority Data: P 96 02024 25 July 1996 (25.07.96) HU			
(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: TÓTH, Sándor [HU/HU]; Vértői u.3, H-6724 Szeged (HU).			
(74) Agent: INTERINNO PATENT OFFICE; Margit krt. 73, H-1024 Budapest (HU).			
(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).			
Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>			
(54) Title: TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING AMINO ACID IN COMBINATION WITH EITHER INTERFERON OR THYMIDINE DERIVATIVES FOR TREATING VIRAL OR INFLAMMATION DISEASES			
(57) Abstract <p>The invention relates to a medically beneficial preparation for outer use, containing amino acids which advantageously exerts augmenting effect on antiviral and inflammation inhibitory activities and is suitable to ameliorate or cure symptoms of psoriasis. The preparation is characterised by its containing one or more of the following amino acids: D- or L-aspartic acid, cysteine, cystine, glycine, oxyproline, serine, tyrosine, further it is containing - in a given case - interferon and/or antiherpetic thymidine-analogous drugs - preferably uridine derivatives and pharmaceutical additives, preferably solvents, conservatives or known ointment bases.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LJ	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING AMINO ACID IN COMBINATION WITH EITHER INTERFERON OR THYMIDINE DERIVATIVES FOR TREATING VIRAL OR INFLAMMATION DISEASES

Subject of the patent a medically beneficial preparation for outer use containing amino acids.

5 The preparation according to the patent description is advantageously applicable for augmentation of the antiviral and anti-inflammatory effects of interferons and thimidine-analogous antiherpetic drugs, for amelioration of psoriatic symptoms and further, it is an effective drug against Herpes virus infections.

10 Interferons are natural proteins with complex biological actions. Most important of their effects are antiviral, cell proliferation inhibitory and immune response enhancing properties.

These effects are utilised in the human therapy. Interferons have therapeutic use in tumour bearing patients.

15 Such applications are described in the following publications: J. biol. Regul. Homeostatic Agents, 1, pp 93-99 and 177-182, 1987; Intern. J. Cancer, 1987(Suppl.1.), pp 9-13, 1987; J. Interferon Res., Spec. Issue, 1992 Apr., pp 109-118.

20 Interferons are also effective in viral infections as it can be seen in the following publications: Lancet, 1, p. 128, 1976; Transplantation Proc., 21, pp 2429-2430, 1989; Interferons in the Treatment of Chronic Virus Infections of the Liver, Pennine Press, Macclesfield, 1990.

25 They have also been proved beneficial in certrain inflammatory diseases: Neurology, 43, pp 655-661, 1993; J. Interferon and Cytokine Res., 15, pp 39-45, 1995.

The high doses applied for reaching a single therapeutic goal, however, may often provoke numerous non required side effects due to the complex actions of these proteins (J. Rheumatol., 20, pp 83-85, 1992; J.

Pediatr., 120(3), pp 429-431, 1992; Clin. Exp. Immunol., 90(3), pp 363-367, 1992).

These side effects are quite often dose-limiting factors in the therapeutic use of interferons.

5 It is usual to apply interferons in combination for therapeutic purposes in order to decrease the severity of side effects. Several different approximations are applicable for combination therapies: decrease of the necessary doses by complementation with drugs of similar mechanism of action (J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 83, pp 1408-1410, 1991); combination with
10 drugs of antagonistic mechanism of action in order to selectively reduce harmful side effects (J. Biol. Resp. Modifiers, 5, pp 447-480, 19986); selective augmentation of the required therapeutic effect by addition of potentiating components or by application of appropriate physical conditions, e.g. hyperthermia (Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med., 169, pp 413, 1982).

15 It is known from the publications that effective therapeutic application of thimidine-analogous drugs (deoxyuridine derivatives substituted at the 5 position) with antiherpetic action is seriously limited by that fact that a fast viral resistance develops in response to therapeutic concentrations of these drugs. Viral strains resistant to one given drug show crossresistance to other
20 ones with similar chemical structure. Dose reduction of these drugs -if it could be achieved- would reduce the selection pressure on the viruses, thus, the frequency of the developpent of resistant mutants consequently enhancing the therapeutic value of the known antiherpetic agents.

The purpose of this invention is to enhance selectively the antiviral
25 effects of interferons and antiherpetic thimidine-analogues in order to be able to decrease the effective therapeutic doses.

It was also intended to develop a drug combination beneficial in herpetic infections and effective in reducing or eliminating skin symptoms of psoriasis.

The aim of the inventions is to produce such ointment and liquid for external use which contain low dose (and, thus, free of side effects) antiviral drugs (interferon, 5-ethyl-2'-deoxyuridine=EDU, 5-ido-2'-deoxyuridine=IDU,) combined with components (amino acids) selectively
5 potentiating the antiviral activity and the interferon-mediated inhibition of inflammation.

Our invention is based on the recognition that some amino acids are able to potentiate the antiherpetic effect of the thymidine analogue drugs by a factor of several grades (10^2 - 10^4 times) and likewise the antiviral and anti-
10 -inflammatory action of interferons without influencing other biological activities of interferons. Furthermore, the preparations are effective against Herpes viruses and alleviate or eliminate psoriatic symptoms of the skin.

Therefore, the core of the invention is a preparation for external use, containing amino acids, advantageously augmenting antiviral and anti-
15 inflammatory drug actions and being beneficial in psoriasis.

The preparation is characterised by its composition, containing one or more of the amino acids listed below -D- or L-aspartic acid (Asp), cysteine (Cys), cystine (cys), glycine (Gly), oxyproline (Opr), serine (Ser), tyrosine (Tyr)- and interferon or thymidine-analogous antiherpetic drugs -preferably
20 uridine-derivatives- as required, furthermore, known pharmaceutical vehicles, preferably solvents, preservatives or known ointment bases.

The invention is introduced by the following examples.

Example 1

25

A sterile solution of native human interferon alpha (HuIFN- α) -preferably from the preparation under trade name EGIFERON- was made in water at a concentration of 50000 international units/ml (IU/ml) under aseptic conditions. The solution also contained an amino acid mixture of D-Asp and

L-Ser at a concentration of 5 mg/ml for each. 20 w/v% sucrose was added as a conserving agent.

Example 2

5

A sterile solution of native or recombinant human interferon gamma (HuIFN- γ) was made in water at a concentration of 2500 IU/ml and 15 mg/ml of D-Asp and L-Opr. 20 w/v% sucrose was added as a conserving agent.

10

Example 3

A sterile solution of IDU was made in water at a concentration of 25 μ g/ml. 25 mg/ml of D-Asp was dissolved in the above solution. 20 w/v% sucrose was added as a conserving agent.

15

Example 4

A sterile solution of EDU was made in water at a concentration of 25 μ g/ml. 1 mg/ml of L-Ser and 500 IU/ml of native or recombinant HuIFN- γ was added to the above solution. 20 w/v% sucrose was used as a conserving agent.

20

Example 5

25

Doses of HuIFN- α according to example 1. (at an IU/g ratio) were mixed with types and doses of amino acids described in the example 1. into a pharmaceutical ointment base (e.g. unguentum hydrophylicum) under aseptic conditions.

Example 6

The active ingredients described in the example 2. were mixed into a
5 vehicle according to example 5. at a ratio shown in the exapmle 2. suitably
substituting "g" for "ml".

Example 7

10 Antiviral activity of a HuIFN- α (in a prearranged concentration of 500
IU/ml) was measured on WISH (human amnion epithelia) cells against
Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) in the presence of different amino acids
under different experimental conditions. The antiviral test consists of 3
phases. In the I. phase WISH cells are incubated in 96-well flat-bottom
15 microplates until reaching monolayer stage. 100 μ l aliquots of twofold serial
dilutions of the HuIFN- α samples are then added to the test cells and are
incubated for 20-24 hours at 37 °C in 5% CO₂ atmosphere (phase II.).
Finally the IFN-treated cells are infected with a predetermined dose of VSV
which can kill 100% of the unprotected WISH cells in 24 hours (phase III.).
20 The reference point of a measurement (the titre of HuIFN- α) is that dilution
of the IFN sample which provides protection for 50% of the infected cells at
the end of the 24 hours infection period. The effects of different amino acids
and different conditions were compared by determining the virtual titres of
HuIFN- α samples having identical nominal titres. The measurements were
25 done:

a) in the presence of different amino acids at different concentrations
in phase II. (Figure 1.)

b) in the presence of different amino acids at a concentration of 10
mg/ml in phase I., II. or III. (Figure 2.)

c) in the presence of different amino acid pairs in phase II. at individual concentrations of 5-5 mg/ml (Table I.)

1 st amino acid	2 nd amino acid						
	None	Asp	Cys	Gly	Opr	Ser	Tyr
None	100						
Asp	152	171					
Cys	95	109	82				
Gly	191	174	109	203			
Opr	107	167	102	223	132		
Ser	201	468	197	209	145	222	
Tyr	113	104	104	166	125	584	151

Table I.: Antiviral titres of the IFN- α samples treated with amino acid pairs in phase II. Results are given in % of the untreated control. The synergistic co-operation of Asp-Ser and Ser-Tyr pairs should be noted.

d) in the presence of different amino acid pairs in phase III. at individual concentrations of 5-5 mg/ml (Table II.)

1 st amino acid	2 nd amino acid						
	None	Asp	Cys	Gly	Opr	Ser	Tyr
None	100						
Asp	153	1722					
Cys	193	542	527				
Gly	134	161	192	143			
Opr	241	395	249	157	3424		
Ser	115	664	322	209	383	221	
Tyr	166	124	197	114	296	99	1568

Table II.: Antiviral titres of the IFN- α samples treated with amino acid pairs in phase III. Results are given in % of the untreated control. Most important pairings are: Asp-Ser, Asp-Cys, and the 10 mg/ml doses of Asp, Cys, Tyr and Opr (Asp-Asp, Cys-Cys, Tyr-Tyr and Opr-Opr pairs respectively). It also should be noted that phase III. is the most similar in conditions to the natural course of infections: the therapeutic drug is present simultaneously with the virus, not preceding it.

Example 8

The changes in the antiviral titres of HuIFN- γ samples upon amino acid (10 mg/ml) applications in phase II. or III. were examined in the system described in the example 7. (Table III.)

Amino acids	Effects in phase II.	Effects in phase III.
None	100	100
Asp	157	2263
Cys	53	1382
Gly	99	184
Opr	no antiviral activity	18101
Ser	481	598
Tyr	101	1695

Table III.: The effects of different amino acids applied in phase II. or III. on the antiviral titre of HuIFN- γ . They may observe the high potentiation in phase III. by Asp, Cys and Tyr, further, the extremely high (180-fold) augmentation by Opr.

Example 9

Antiviral activities of different concentrations of IDU were measured on a permanent human tumour cell line (Hep2) against human Herpes simplex type 1. Cells were incubated in Petri dishes until monolayer stage, then were infected with a predetermined dose of the challenge virus which can kill 100% of the unprotected cells in 72 hours. The virus was allowed for 1 hour to be adsorbed on the surface of the cells. Next, a fresh nutritive medium was given to the cells containing the drug in a concentration to be tested and the experimental system was incubated for 72 hours at 37 °C in 5% CO₂ atmosphere. The amount of virus produced in the test system was determined as follows: infected cells were disrupted, centrifuged and the supernatants were collected. Serial 10-fold dilutions were made from the supernatants and 100 µl aliquots were measured on Hep2 monolayers in 96-well flat-bottom microplates and incubated for 72 hours. TCID₅₀ values (dilutions which kill 50% of the test cells at the end of the incubation period) were determined for drug treated samples as well as for untreated controls. The antiviral effects of the drugs were calculated from the differences in virus production. Changes in the antiviral activity were measured in the presence of:

- a) Ser in 5 mg/ml concentration (Figure 3.)
- b) Asp in 5 mg/ml concentration (Figure 4.).

Example 10

Antiviral activities of different concentrations of EDU were determined in the simultaneous presence of 5 mg/ml Ser and of 250 IU/ml HuIFN-γ (Figure 5.) as described in the example 9.

Example 11

Herpes virus infections (HSV 1, Herpes zoster) and inflammatory skin rushes of different aetiology were treated with an ointment described in the example

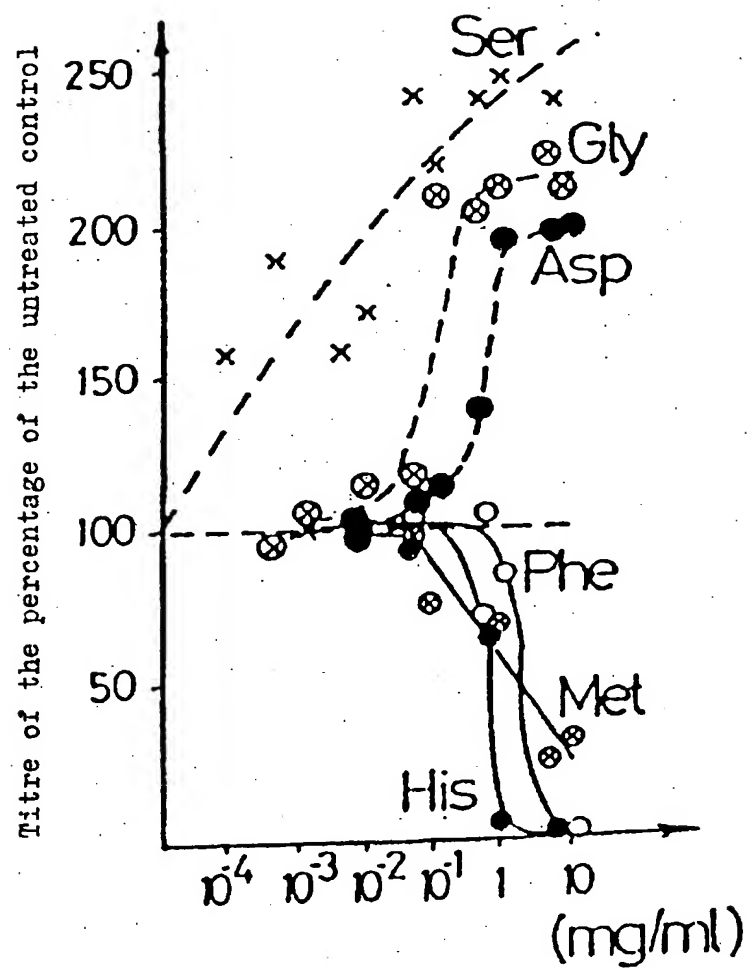
- 5 5. Patients were chosen on voluntary basis and uncontrolled treatments were carried out. The results obtained are summarised in Table IV.

Disease	Number of cases	Treatment (daily applications/ number of days)	Results	Notice
labial herpes (HSV 1)	56 cases/27 persons	2-3/1-3	57/57 healings in 3 days	At 1 person vesicles extended to the neck and breast. Healing in 3 days. Ointment applied at the onset prevent the appearance of symptoms.
genital herpes (HSV 2)	1	2/7	Healing in a week	Widespread ulcerous infection on the leg.
zoster	5	2/5	5/5 healings in a week	Pain quits in 24 hrs. Crusting of vesicles starts in 72 hrs.
postzoster neuralgia	6	3/2-3	6/6 healings in 2-3 days	No known recurrences since 2 years.
decubitus	2	3/2	2/2 healings in 2 days	Livid skin, nonulcerous state. No symptoms developed again at the treated regions during further exposition (bed-bound state).
acne	17 cases/11 persons	2-3/2-5	15/17 healings	Recurrence frequency decreased at treated patients.
exanthema migrans	4 cases/3 persons	3/7	4/4 healings in 1 week	
traumatic haematoma	6	3/2	6/6 healings in 2-4 days	Reddening and disappearance instead of the usual coloration.
pruritus	1	2/2	Healing in 2 days	
inflammation due to irritation	1	3/1	2/2 healings in 24 hrs.	Diaper dermatitis due to adult incontinence.
inflammation of surgical wounds	1	3/2	Healing in 2 days	Sterile inflammation around the sutures.
purulent skin inflammation	2	2/1	2/2 healings in 1 day	Probably some anti-bacterial effects are also involved. In 1 case our treatment followed after 4 days ineffective tetracycline treatment.
inflammation of the outer ear cavity	1	3/1	healing in 1 day	Origin of inflammation unknown. No visible signs of infection. Treatment by earplugs.
"cold allergy"	3	3/1	3/3 healings in 1 day	
skin rushes due to contact allergy	4	2-3/3	4/4 healings in 3 days	Allergens were bijoux necklaces, armbands or chromium watchbands.
psoriasis	7	2-3/2-10	5/7 healings	Not all types of disease are responsive.

What is claimed is:

1. Medically beneficial preparation for outer use, containing amino acids which advantageously exerts augmenting effect on antiviral and inflammation inhibitory activities characterised by that, it is containing one or more of the following amino acids: D- or L-aspartic acid, cysteine, cystine, glycine, oxyproline, serine, tyrosine, further it is containing - in a given case - interferon and/or antiherpetic thymidine-analogous drugs - preferably uridine derivatives and pharmaceutical additives, preferably solvents, conservatives or known ointment bases.
2. Medically beneficial preparation according to Claim 1 characterized by that, it is containing D-aspartic acid as amino acid.
3. Medically beneficial preparation according to Claim 1 characterized by that, it is containing D-aspartic acid and oxyproline as amino acids.
4. Medically beneficial preparation according to Claim 1 characterized by that, it is containing serine as amino acid.

1/5



Amino acid concentration

FIG. 1

2/5

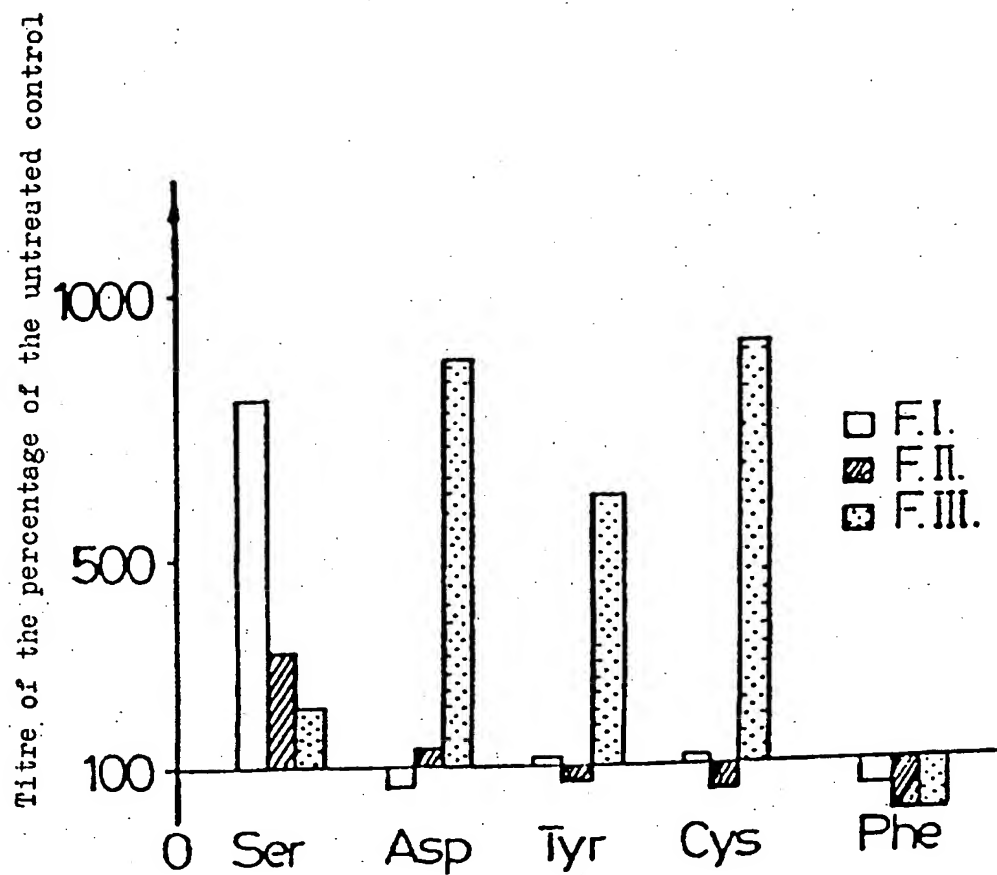


FIG. 2

3/5

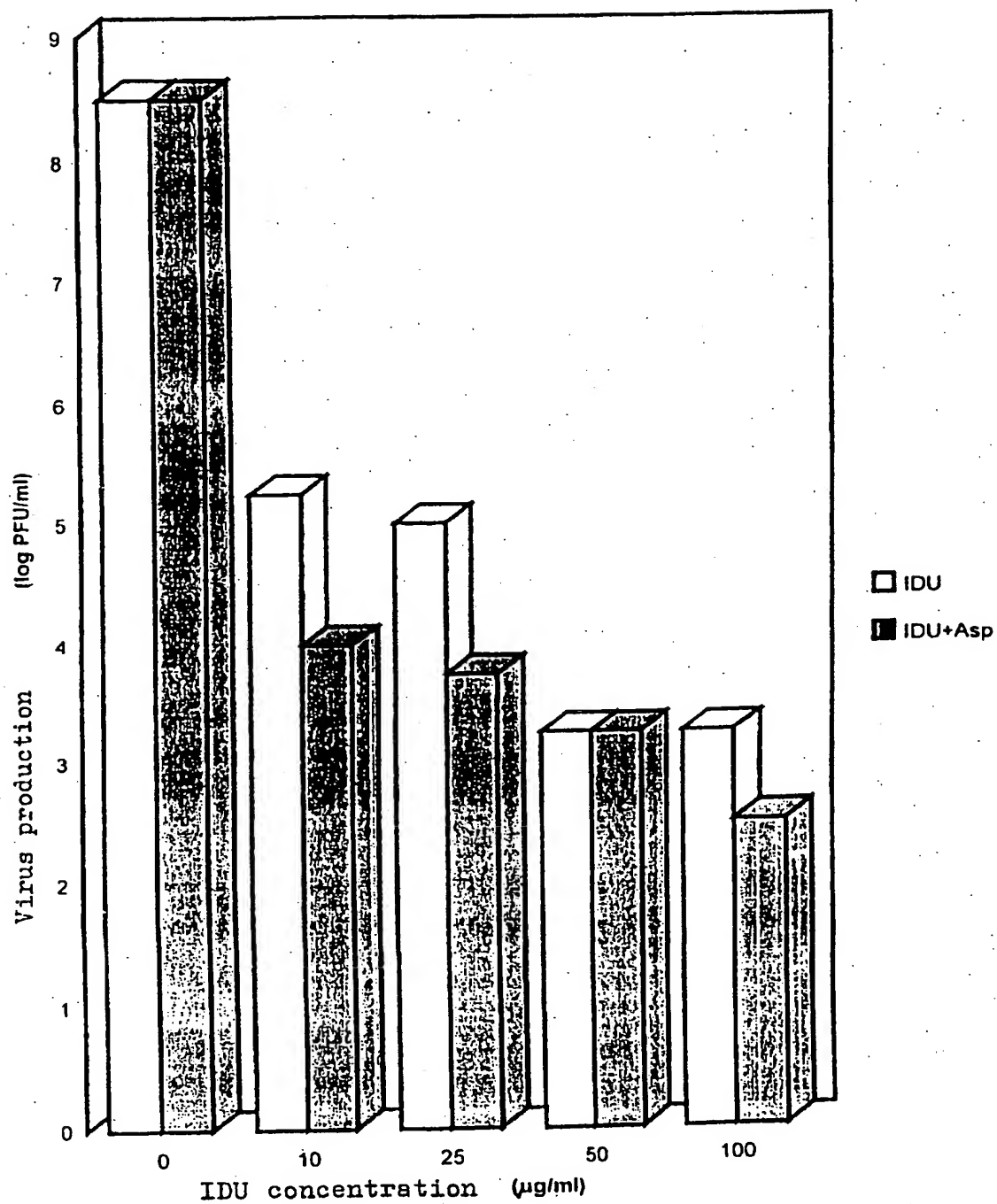


FIG. 3

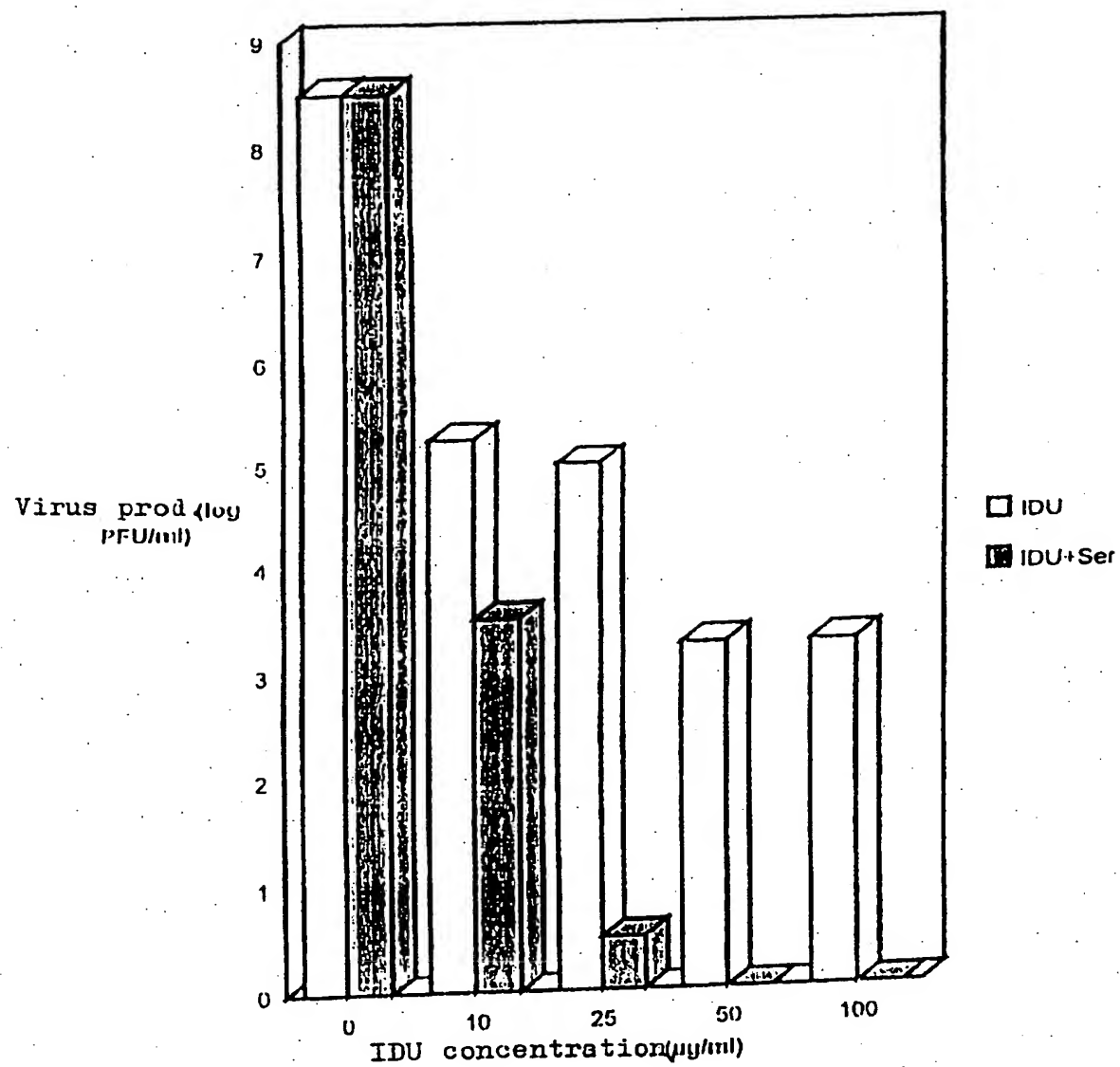


FIG. 4

5/5

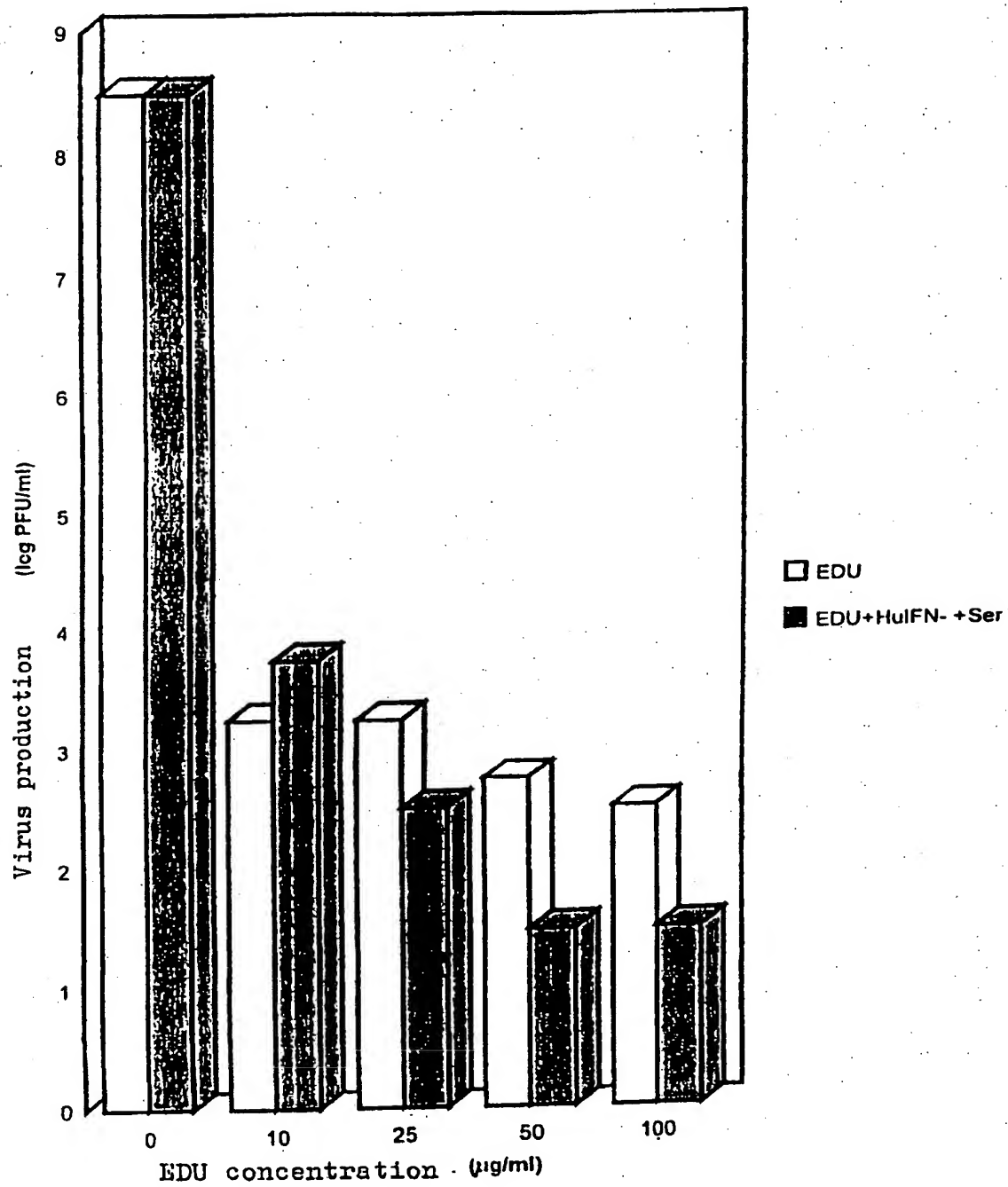


FIG. 5

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 38/21, 31/70, 31/195 // (A61K 38/21, 31:195) (A61K 31/70, 31:195)	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/04280 (43) International Publication Date: 5 February 1998 (05.02.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/HU97/00035 (22) International Filing Date: 3 July 1997 (03.07.97) (30) Priority Data: P 96 02024 25 July 1996 (25.07.96) HU (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: TÓTH, Sándor [HU/HU]; Vértói u.3, H-6724 Szeged (HU). (74) Agent: INTERINNO PATENT OFFICE; Margit krt. 73, H-1024 Budapest (HU).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 26 March 1998 (26.03.98)
(54) Title: TOPICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING AMINO ACID IN COMBINATION WITH EITHER INTERFERON OR THYMIDINE DERIVATIVES FOR TREATING VIRAL OR INFLAMMATION DISEASES		
(57) Abstract The invention relates to a medically beneficial preparation for outer use, containing amino acids which advantageously exerts augmenting effect on antiviral and inflammation inhibitory activities and is suitable to ameliorate or cure symptoms of psoriasis. The preparation is characterised by its containing one or more of the following amino acids: D- or L-aspartic acid, cysteine, cystine, glycine, oxyproline, serine, tyrosine, further it is containing - in a given case - interferon and/or antitherpetic thymidine-analogous drugs - preferably uridine derivatives and pharmaceutical additives, preferably solvents, conservatives or known ointment bases.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NI	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LJ	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/HU 97/00035

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61K38/21 A61K31/70 A61K31/195 //(A61K38/21,31:195),
(A61K31/70,31:195)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 90 08540 A (ZAMBON SPA) 9 August 1990 * p.6, 1.2; p.8., 1.8-22 *	1
X	EP 0 326 151 A (SUMITOMO PHARMA ;KOKEN KK (JP)) 2 August 1989 * col.4, 1.14; col.6, 1.31; claims 12-14 *	1
X	US 4 710 376 A (EVANS SEAN A ET AL) 1 December 1987 * col.3, 1.26; col.7, 1.20; claims 1-4, 7 and 8 *	1
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 January 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

06.02.98

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Uiber, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/HU 97/00035

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	TOTH ET AL: "Effect of amino acids on the expression of antiviral activity of different types of human interferon" ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA HUNGARICA, vol. 32, no. 4, 1985, pages 363-8, XP002052697 * abstract; Tables I-III; Discussion *	1,4
Y	TOTH ET AL: "Effect of amino acids on the expression of antiviral activity of different types of human interferon" ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA HUNGARICA, vol. 32, no. 4, 1985, pages 369-72, XP002052698 * Tables I-III; Discussion *	1,4
A	US 4 880 785 A (SZABOLCS NEE BORBAS ANNA ET AL) 14 November 1989 see the whole document	1-4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/HU 97/00035

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9008540 A	09-08-90	AU 639686 B	05-08-93
		AU 4969490 A	24-08-90
		BE 1004168 A	06-10-92
		CA 1339070 A	29-07-97
		CA 1339256 A	12-08-97
		CA 2045180 A	27-07-90
		CH 683499 A	31-03-94
		DE 4090165 T	21-11-91
		DK 139191 A	25-07-91
		FR 2643557 A	31-08-90
		GB 2243296 A,B	30-10-91
		GR 90100048 A	07-06-91
		IE 62795 B	08-03-95
		IL 93162 A	15-03-95
		IT 1237999 B	21-06-93
		JP 4504570 T	13-08-92
		KR 9402820 B	04-04-94
		LU 87977 A	11-03-92
		MX 173567 B	16-03-94
		NL 9020094 A	01-10-91
		OA 9503 A	15-11-92
		PT 92949 B	29-12-95
		SE 9101815 A	13-06-91
		US 5607974 A	04-03-97
EP 0326151 A	02-08-89	CA 1338839 A	14-01-97
		DE 68907066 T	16-12-93
		ES 2058351 T	01-11-94
		JP 2000710 A	05-01-90
		JP 2641755 B	20-08-97
		US 5236704 A	17-08-93
US 4710376 A	01-12-87	CA 1289883 A	01-10-91
US 4880785 A	14-11-89	AU 605875 B	24-01-91
		AU 1741388 A	09-02-89
		BE 1001774 A	06-03-90
		CA 1286227 A	16-07-91
		CH 675538 A	15-10-90
		CN 1034133 A	26-07-89

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/HU 97/00035

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4880785 A		CS 8804413 A	15-01-92
		CY 1655 A	14-05-93
		DE 3820270 A	16-02-89
		DK 299088 A	08-02-89
		FR 2619010 A	10-02-89
		GB 2207864 A,B	15-02-89
		GR 1000139 B	27-09-91
		JP 1042437 A	14-02-89
		JP 1805211 C	26-11-93
		JP 5015694 B	02-03-93
		KR 9615953 B	25-11-96
		NL 8801411 A	01-03-89
		SE 503261 C	29-04-96
		SE 8802193 A	08-02-89
		RU 2035180 C	20-05-95
		US 4937233 A	26-06-90